BEAT CENTRAL ROUTE. -

The Through Taket and Projekt Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
Their Railroad and Steambeat Connections to Chicago,
resulter, Galena, Burlington, St. Lonis, Cairo, and all points
et and South-west.
SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO, or OSWEGO, is at
No. 173 BROADWAY, N. T.
root of Courtisant st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent
BUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after

UDSON RIVER KAILKOAD.—On and alter Monday Jan. 21, 1836, the Trains will leave Chambers. Staten as follows: Express Train. 7 a. m., connecting with forthern and Western Train. Through Way Train, 12 m. 2. For Foughteepeis, 9 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. For Peckskill. 5:30 p. m. For Sing sing, 4 p. m. The Sing and Peckskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and Sistems. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 p. m. from Canal-st. for Albany and Troy, stopping at all Mail Statons.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

Long Island Rallroad—(Sundays excepted)—Lesve Breeklyn for Greenport, 10 a.m.; for Yaphank, 10 a.m., and Saturday 5:45 p.m.; for Farmingdale and Syceret, 10 a.m. and 3:45 p.m.; for Hempstead, 10 a.m.; m. m., and 5:45 and 5 p.m.; for Jamaica, 10 a.m., 12 m., 3:45, 5 and 6:30 p.m. Leave Greenport for Brooklyn, 10 a.m.; Taphank, 11:35 a.m. on Mondays, 6:10 a.m.; Lakeland 12:06 p.m.; on Mondays, 6:30 a.m.; Farmingdale, 7:30 a.m. and 1 p.m.; Syosset 7:35 a.m. and 1 p.m.; Hempstead, 6:35 a.m. and 3:40 p.m.; Jamaica, 5:40, 7:40, and 8:40 s.m. and 2:16 and 4:40 p.m.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.

—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and
E points West and South-west, can obtain Through Tickots,
and all information concerning routes, fare, &c. either by the
EW-YORK ARD ERIE RAILROAD, or NEW-YORK
GENTRAL RAILROAD, by application at the Company's Offace, No. 196 Broadway, corner Dey-st.

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

NEW WIDE-GAUGE ROUTE from NEW-NORR to ROCHESTER.—The ROCHESTER and GENESEE VALLEY RAILROAD is now open, and, in connection with the Buffale, Corning and New-York, and New-York and Eric Railroads, forms a direct route from New-York to Rechester.

Faket Office, foot of Duane st., and No. 193 Broadway; also in Jersey City.

Engage checked through.

Freights will be transported between New-York and Rochester with dispatch. Any information desired in regard thereto can be obtained by calling on the General Freight Agent of the New-York and Erie Railroad, Erie Buildings, or C. S. 7APPAN, Express Freight Agent, No. 198 Broadway.

No trains on the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad on Bunday.

J. A. REDFIELD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, with the property of the proper

Passenger Trains will leave rise look of John Strain connects with a way train for Dunkirk and all stations on the Western Division.

MAIL, at 8:15 a. m. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning.

NEWBURGH EXPRESS, at 4 p. m., for Newburgh direct, without chapter of care.

without change of cars.

ROCKLAND PASSENGER, at 4 p. m. via Suffern's, for Piermont, and intermediate Stations.

WAY PASSENGER, at 4 p. m., for Otieville and intermesate Stations.

NIGHT EXPRESS, at 5 p. m. for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

EMIGRANT, at 5 p. m. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and in

mediate stations.

On SUNDAY only one Express Train, at 5 p. m.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cloveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD WINTER ARRANGEMENT, Commencing Dec. 3, 1855.

Fassenger Stations (Corner Broadway and Canal-at. in New-York... Corner 25th-at. and 4th-av. Tannes Leave New-York... Corner 25th-at. and 4th-av. Tannes Leave New-York... Por Por Bridgepert: 7, 8 a. m., (Ex.); 12 m., 3 (Ex.) 5:26, and 4p. m. For Bridgepert: 7, 8 a. m., (Ex.); 12 m., 3 (Ex.) 5:26, and 4p. m. For Bridgepert: 7, 8 a. m., (Ex.); 12 m., 3 (Ex.) 3:20, 4p. m. For Milton, Stratford, Pairfield, Southport and Westport: 7 a. m., 12 m.; 12 m., 12 m., 5:20, 4, 5:15 p. m. For Norwalk: 7 a. m., 12 m.; 3 (Ex.), 3:20, 4, 5:15 p. m. For Blamford: 7, 8 a. m. (Ex.); 12 m., 3 (Ex.), 3:20, 4, 5:15 p. m. For Blamford: 7, 8 a. m. (Ex.); 12 m., 3 (Ex.), 3:20, 4, 5:15 p. m. For Blamford: 7, 8 a. m. (Ex.); 12 m., 3 (Ex.), 3:20, 4, 5:15 p. m. (Ex.) 5:20, 4, 5:15, 5:15 p. m. (Ex.) For Connecticut River Railroad: 7 a. m., (Ex.) For Canal Railroad: 8 a. m. (Ex.); 12 m. to Westfeld For New-London Railroad: 8 a. m., 3 p. m. (Ex.) For Houseld Ex.) For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad: 8 a. m.; 3 p. m. (Ex.) For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad: 7 a. m., 4 p. m.

Taains roa New-York—From New-Haven: 5:30, 7, 9:35 a. m.; 146 (Ex.), 4:50, 8:25 p. m. (Ex.) From Bridgeport: 2:10, 7:40, 10:18 a. m., 2:22 (Ex.), 5:11, 9:02 p. m. (Ex.) From Norwalk: 6, 6:44, 8:10, 10:52 a. m.; 2:48 (Ex.), 5:45, 9:20 p. m. (Ex.) From Port Chester: 5:30, 6:43, 7:29, 8:57, 11:30 a. m.; 1 AMES H. HOYT. Superintendent.

From Port Chester: 5:30, 6:43, 7:20, 8:57 m. JAMES H. HOYT, Supe

DENNSYLVANIA RAIL-ROAD.—THREE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN PHILABLE PHILABL

The and Cincinnati.

For further particulars see hand-bills in the hotels of this city.

Passengers will find this the shortest, most expeditious and com
Rutable route between the East and West.

Through tickets can be had at either of the above-mentioned

places in the West. or

Acces in the West, or of
J. H. BUTTS, Agent, New Jersey Railroad Co., foot of
Courtlands et., New York
J. L. FILLIOTT, Agent, Penneylvania Railroad Co.,
No. 2 Actor House, Broadway, New York
THOMAS MOORE, Agent, cor. 11th and Market-sta.
Rew York, Jan., 1886.
Philadelphia

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD .-- THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, connecting the Atlantic cities with Western. North-western, and South-western States, by a continuous Railway direct. The Road also connects at Fittaburgh with daily line of Steamers to all ports in the Western Rivers, and at Cleveland and Sanduaky with steamers to all ports on the North-western Lakes; making the most direct, cheapest and reliable route by which FREIGHT can be forwarded to and from the Great Vest.

rediable route by which FREMOTIAN CONTROL OF THE CO

Goods, (in baises). Hardware, Leather, 75c., per 100 B Wool, &c.

Wool, &c.

Thing Class.—Anvile, Bagging, Bacon and Perk, (in balk.) Hemp, &c.

Poders Class.—Coffee, Fish, Bacon and Foc., per 100 B Pork, (packed.) Lard and Lard Oil.

In shipping Goods from any point east of Philadeliphis, be particular to mark the package "via Pennsylvania Raliroad." All floods excisioned to the Agents of this Road at Philadeliphis of Philadeliphis, will be forwarded without detention.

Fattener Agents—Harris, Wormley & Co., Memphis, Tenn.;

B. F. Sers & Co. St. Louie; J. S. Mitchell & Son. Evansville, Ind.; Dumesnil, Redl & Murdock, and Carter & Jewett, Louiswille, Ky.; B. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; Sprigman & Brown, and Irwin & Co., Cincinnati, N. W. Graham & Co., Zaneswille, All Carter & Louiswille, Ky.; B. C. Meldrum, Ms. Graham & Co., Zaneswille, Ohio; Leech & Co., No., MKilbyest, Boston.; Leech & Co., No. 2 Aster House, New York, No.; I William St., and No. 2 Batteryphoe, New York, E. J. Succeder, Philadeliphis; Magraw & Keons, Baltimore; Geo. C. Franciscus, Pittaburgh.

Fer further particulars or bills of lading, apply 10 and 1

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vonchers thereof, to the subscribers at the store of Young, Schultz & Co., No. 37 Ferry st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 13, 1856.

EDMUND M. YOUNG, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is breeby given to all per sons having claims against HENRY S. FARLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Wetmore & Bowne, No. 6! Wallst., in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of July next.—Dated New-York, on or before the twentieth day of July next.—Dated New-York, on or before the twentieth day of July next.—Dated New-York, on or before the twentieth day of January, 1836.

GEORGE HENDERSON.

ELIZA FARLEY, Administrators, &c., and Lawfung.

IN SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—RICHARD L. ALLEN against OlLES J. SLOCUM. To GILES J. SLOCUM. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the compiaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said city, on the 17th day of January, 1866, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said compiaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 14 Wail-st., in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fall to answer the said compiaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you feet the sum of four hundred and sixty-five foliars and seventy for the sum of four hundred and sixty-five foliars and seventy for the sum of four hundred and sixty-five foliars and seventy for the sum of four hundred and sixty-five foliars and seventy for the sum of four hundred and sixty-five foliars and seventy for the sum of four hundred and sixty-five foliars and seventy for the sum of four hundred and sixty-five foliars and seventy for the sum. SANFORD & BRACE.

JR-lawfur Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 14 Wail-st.

Jis-lawer Flaintiff's Attorneys, No. 14 Wallet.

SUPREME COURT.—HENRY S. TERBELL,

WILLIAM S. JENNINGS and ANDREW J. MILLIS
PAUGH gaginst HENRY M. WOOD.—To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in phis section, which was, on the 28th day of November, 1855 the link the effice of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall of said city, and to serve a copy of your answer to the east complaint on the subscribers, at their office. No. 61 Wall-st., in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time softrested, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and ninety-nine dollar and sixty-five cents, with interest from the 28th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, beside the sects of this action.—Bated November 28, 1856.

FULLERTON & DUNNING,

FULLERTON & DUNNING,

FULLERTON & DUNNING.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—Elight T. Brewn and William Sherwood against Loseph W. Low.—Summons for a money demand on courset.

—To the Detendant, JOSEPH W. LOW: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complisht in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, number nineteen William at: in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, atclusive of the day of each service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one houndered and four dollars and seventy-three cents, with interest from the fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-fave, beside the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 29, 1853.

To deck the temple of thy glorious thought:

To deck the temple of thy glorious thought:

Thou hast the jewels which thy mind enwrought—Richer than diadems!

No need hast thou of gems

To deck the temple of thy glorious thought:

Thou hast the jewels which thy mind enwrought—Richer than diadems!

Standing before great Nature's mighty shrine;

For the whole world the glorious tack is thine,

To spread the eternal feast.

QUPREME COURT.-WILLIAM H. JACOBS SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM H. JACOBS Sagainst GEORGE F. WIEGAND and others, and JOHN K. HAMLIN, Summons. To JOHN K. HAMLIN, You are hereby summoned and required to answer the supplemental complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said city, on the eighth day of December, 1255, and to serve a copy of your snawer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 78 Nassan-st. City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ABRAHAM D. CORTWRIGHT, NATHAN D. CORTWRIGHT, NATHAN D. CORTWRIGHT, NATHAN D. CORTWRIGHT, NATHAN D. TO the Delendant, HUGH WARD: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 Williams st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred dollars and forty-nine cents, with interest from the twelfth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, beside the costs of this section.—Dated December 18, 185. Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Cierk of the City and County of New-York, on the 24th day of January, 1856.

CULPREME COURT—City and County of New-York, on New-York.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—John Brouwer against GILES J. SLOCUM. To GILES J. SLOCUM: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Cierk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said city, on the 17th day of January, 1836, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 14 Wall-st. in said city within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and sixty-four cents, with interest from the 15th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, beside the costs of this action. Dated, January 17, 1856. SANFORD & BRACE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, jan18-law@w F

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—DANIELD. WINANTagainst JOSEPH TRENCH.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at City Hall, New-York, November 13, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 196 Broadway, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fall to answer the said complaint within the time storesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment for the sum of \$2,847 50, with interest on \$1,1765 (part of said principal sum) from January 9, 1850, and on \$1,142 50 (the balance of said principal sum), from the 5th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, beside the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 13, 1855.

[34] lawSwF E. R. BOGARDUN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW-YORK, by the Grace of God, Free and Independent.—
To all previous interested in the estate of HENRY HAVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby eited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the Country of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the fourth day of February next, at eleven o'clock in the forencon of that day, then and there to attend the final settlement of the account of proceedings of WILLIAM S. POND, as Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said decreased. In testimony whereof, we have caused the Seal of Office of said Surrogate to be hereunto affixed. Witness, ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, [L. S.] esquire, Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New-York, the 3d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight Bandsed and fifty-six.

J4 law4wF. A. W. BRADFORD, Surrogate.

MRS. M. I. MABIN, Psychical Physician and

MRS. M. I. MABIN, Psychical Physician and and Therapeutist, No. 33 West 20th-st., New-York.

Office hours: 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 4 to 6 p.m. (Sundays and Wednesdays excepted) for ledies only. Examinations and prescriptions for gentlemen by letter.

It is not necessary to enter into long details of what has or can be done, or to relate miraculous cures performed by this or that remedy; it is enough to say that sufferers from no matter what disease may find relief. The probability is that nine out of ten of all the apparently hopeless cases may be entirely cured by a few weeks of careful attention on the part of the patient, aided by the advice of the physician. It is a fact not to be denied that thousands of persons die annually without having the most remote idea of the cause of their disease. They supposed from certain symptoms that they had this or that disease, and perhaps they had, but the cause was the difficulty not understood. The secret of the success of those who examine psychically is this, they go directly to the cause, and removing it, the disease lie, and prepared with sreat care under my immediate supervision, and they are confidently relied upon as Nature's remedial agents for the restoration of health. Particular directions given for each case, and adapted to the condition in life, temperament, and general character of the patient.

TERMS.—The first examination and prescription \$5, if the patient is present, and \$10 if absent. All subsequent examinations \$2. No charge to the truly poor.

SANDS' SALT-RHEUM REMEDY, and SAR-ANDS SAFARILLA, are the most speedy, safe, and certain reu edies for Scrotula, Sait-Rheum, and all scorbatic or cutaneous cruptions. The one, applied externally, penetrates the pores the kim and absorbs the virus as it appears; the other, take inwardly, purifies the blood and removes all unhealthy secretions; cooperating with each other, they never fail to effect thorough and permanent cure. Prepared and soid by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 109 Fulton-st.

VERGNES'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS VERGNESS ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATTIN
-Prof. VERGNES, the discoverer of the process for extracting Metals from the Human Body, is at No. 710 Broadway.
These Baths not only extract metallic medicines from the human system, but are peculiarly efficacious in relieving those suffering from Rheumatism, Gout, Nearskie Flank, Weakness, or Contractions of the Limbs, Sprains, Spinal Affections, Uterine Obstructions and Eruptions on the Skin. The Professor himself gives his undivided attention to patients. Special department for Ladles. Theory explained to Students at No. 710 Broadway.

New York Daily Tribune

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF AUGUSTINE DUGANNE.
Pp. 407. Philadelphia: Parry & McMillan
In the typographical splendor of this book, a proof
is given that Mr. Duganne has not failed to awaken he enthusiam of friendship, whatever verdict may be pronounced upon his merits as a poet. The volume, which is issued in the most luxurious style of letterpress and binding, is the tribute of a personal admirer to the genius and character of his friend. In the quaint phraseology of the introduction, Mr. Duganne is de-scribed as "one whose verses are welcomed gladly into men's souls-whose noble lyrics have been the timely means of governmental reforms-whose 'Iron Lyre' hath struck responsive chord in the breast of the man of labor-teaching him the divine dignity of his calling-whose stirring strains have cheered the struggling patriot in the van of European freedom, and whose tenderer harp has ever been touched for the moving of pure thoughts and loving impulses." No considerable portion of the public can be expected to respond to such expressions of fervent culogy, while they naturally challenge a severe criticism for the productions to which they are applied. The poet, however, should not be made to suffer for the extravagances of his indiscreet partisans, but should be judged by his actual performance, rather than by comparison with exalted and untenable claims.

"The Mission of Intellect," with which the volume opens, is a poem of very elaborate versification, describing the progress of an individual mind from a state of cold and misanthropic despair to the consciousness of a lofty aim in devotion to the welfare of the race. Expressing his thoughts in the form of a mono logue, the poet becomes too introspective for access to general sympathy, while the accumulation of startling images and the lavish use of an exclusively poetic diction give an air of unnaturalness to the composition, and vitiate the effect of its just and noble vein of sentiment. In "The Year of the People," the martyrs and heroes of the European Revolution of '48 and '49 are commemorated in sonorous strains, that derive a certain religious character from the spirit of oriental metaphor with which they are deeply imbued. "The Gospel of Labor," with a more genial flow, bears the same stamp of scriptural imagery, and impressively sets forth the destiny of man to the conquest of nature by the wise and free application of material force. "The Iron Harp" is devoted to the same general theme, consisting of a series of smaller poems, in which the dignity of labor is strenuously enforced, and with equal variety and power of illustration. Several of these pieces are successful reproductions of the style of Ebenezer Elliott, though not reaching either the audacity or the inspiration of their original model.

To spread the eternal feast.

Even like the Hebrew chief, Strikest thou on the rock, and, from its deep, Mysterious heart—the living waters leap— To give the earth relief. Mighty among thy kind, Standest thou, man of iron toil! midway Between the earth and heaven, all things to sway By thy high-working mind!

Thou canst delve in the earth, And from its mighty caves bring forth pure gold; Thou canst unwrap the clouds in heaven rolled, And give the lightnings birth.

Thou hast the stormy sea Chained to thy chariot-wheels, and the wild winds Obey the o'er-ruling intellect that binds Their rushing wings to thee. Thou canst bid Thought go forth

Upon the electric pinions of the air, And through the opposeless ether thou canst bear Thy words from South to North. Thou canst new lands create,
Where the wild-rolling wave no mastery owns;
And the vast distance of opposing zones
Canst thou annihilate!

Thou know'st heaven's ordinances-And their dominion in the earth thou seest! And the floods hear thee, in their shrouds of mist And bring their fruitfulness!

Lift, then, thy hand to heaven! Spread thy toil-scepter o'er the sea and land: Thou hast the world intrusted to thy hand— Earth to thy charge is given!

The right of the landless to a portion of the public domain is among the radical doctrines which Mr. Duganne maintains with the zeal of a reformer. Here is ne of his effusions on this subject:

A BILLION of acres of unsold land
Are lying in grievous dearth;
And millions of men in the image of God
Are starving—all over the earth!
Oh! tell me, ye sons of America!
How much men's lives are worth!

Ten hundred millions of acres good, That never knew spade nor plough; —
And a million of souls, in our goodly land,
Are pining in want, I trow:
And orphans are crying for bread this day,
And widows in misery bow!

To whom do these acres of land belong? And why do they thriftless lie?

And why is the widow's lament unheard—
And stifled the orphan's cry? And why are the poor house and jail so full— And the gallows-tree built high?

Those millions of acres belong to Man! And his claim is—that he NEKDS!

And his title is sealed by the hand of God—Our God! who the raven feeds:
And the starving soul of each famished man
At the throne of justice pleads!

Ye may not heed it, ye haughty men,
Whose hearts as rocks are cold!—
But the time will come when the fiat of God
In thunder shall be told!
For the voice of the great I AM hath said,
That "the land shall not be sold!"

The remainder of the volume is mostly occupied with peems of a miscellaneous character, with the exception of the long satirical outburst called "Par-nassus in Pillory," in which several of the most eminent American poets are made the subjects of singu larly inapposite lampoons. Some of the smaller pieces display a touch of tenderness in striking contrast with the belligerent character of a large proportion of the volume. Of this character are "The Requiem for a Beloved Child," "To a Dying Sister," "My Mis-tresse," and "A Fantasie," with the last of which we close our quotations:

A FANTASIE.

I sit beside my gentle one:
Her hand is laid in mine: And thus we watch the parting sun
In golden heze decline.
Across the fields the shadows creep,
And up the misty hill;
And we our twilight vigils keep,
At our own cottage-sill.

The distant brooklet's murmurs come, Like bell-notes through the leaves: And many an insect's mazy hum Its dreamy music weaves.

The dove's last note, in rippling beats;

Upon the air departs;
The breath of all our garden sweets
Is creeping to our hearts.

The russet woodbine round our porch,
In clustering ringlets twines;
The honeysuckle's crimson torch
Gleams through the dusky vines;
The sunset rays are trembling now
Amid the trellis-bars—
They paint upon my darling's brow
A glory like the stars.

Her cheek is nestling on my breast,

Her cheek is nesting on my breast,
Her eyes are bright with tears;
A prayer, half-breathed and half-represt,
My listening spirit hears.
Oh! blessed be the changeless love
That glorifies my life!
All doubt, all fear, all guile above—
My own true-hearted wife!

The general impression which this volume is adapted to make on the intelligent reader, in our opinion, less that of admiration for the gifts of the author as poetic artist, than of sympathy with his humanitary convictions and his boldness in giving earnest expres-sion to unpopular truths. He shows less imagination than feeling, and less feeling than thought. His poems seem to be the fruit of reflection and observation rather than of inspired impulse. His verse is essen tially dogmatic, not "winding at its own sweet will, but written to sustain a certain social and politica creed. It aims at utility, but at the expense of beauty Unlike many of our living poets, who value thought and feeling merely as materials for artistic creation, Mr. Duganne courts the muse as the most expressive medium for the utterance of his convictions. He does not revel with passionate delight in spontaneous poetic images, but constructs them with laborious skill for the illustration of his thought. Hence his style exhibits a frequent hardness, a painful intensity, and sometimes an extravagance of diction, which cannot but be repulsive to the lovers of genuine, natural poetry. His varmest admirers will be found in the ranks of social reformers who are quickened by his rousing radical appeals, rather than among those who prize the poet's art for its revelations of universal beauty.

LAW REPORTS.

We have before us five volumes of Reports from the prolific and elegant press of Little & Brown, which we proceed to notice in order.

1. ENGLISH LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS. Vol. 31.

This is a new volume of an exceedingly useful series in which are collected, as fast as they appear in England, all those cases in all the English superior courts that can be of any interest or use to an American practitioner. The present volume contains a hundred and five cases adjudged in the House of Lords and the Courts of Chancery during the years 1854 and 1855 which is a later date than can generally be found of printed cases in our own State Courts. It is a pity that some of our American Judges would not imitate the brevity which Lord Chancellor Cransworth generally studies in delivering his opinions. We do not observe any case in this volume of particular in-

terest to the non-professional reader.

2 AMERICAN RAILWAY CASES, vol 2. Edited by CRAUNCHY SMITH and SAMUEL W. BATES.

The Railway interest in the United States has beome so important, as already to occupy a large part of the time and attention of the Courts. Many of the questions raised are novel ones, and Messrs. Smith and Bates have conceived the idea of collecting all these cases together in a series of volumes by themselves.

This is the second volume, including axty-three cases decided in the Courts of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and New-York. The Index, we observe, is very full and complete. The cases most interesting to the non professional reader are those in relation to the liability of Railroads as common carriers, as to which the Courts in all the States seem incimed to hold them to

a pretty strict accountability.

3. DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STAES; wirm North and a Dicest. By B. R. Certis. Vols. 31, 14, and 15.

There are no collections of reports so overloaded with superfluons matter, as those of the cases in the Supreme Court of the United States as originally published. If this is not true of the few cases reported by Dallas, it is signally so of all the latter cases. Judge Curtis is therefore doing a good service, in reprinting these reports with a considerable part of the superflu ous matter struck out. As editor he thinks himself still obliged-and indeed we hardly see how he could do otherwise-to give the opinions of the Judges entire, so that even his volumes still contain a vast deal of superfluous verbiage. Marshall was a great lawyer but he was terribly prolix, while some of his associates and successors on the bench had all his prolixity, with very little of his law. The present volnmes extend from January, 1829, to December, 1844, inclusive, and contain the cases reported in the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th of Peters, and the 1st, 2d, and 3d of Howard—seven volumes being thus reduced to three. The famous case of Prigg vs. Pennsylvania,

vantage than perhaps in any other case which they ever decided, will be found in the 14th volume. A FRENCH BOOK ON WORKINGMEN.

in which the Supreme Court of the United States appear in point of law, logic, and consistency to less ad-

During the recent industrial display in Paris, Mr. Le Play, the Commissary-General of the Exhibition, a gentleman still more distinguished as the Engineer-in-Chief of Mines in France, published, with the autherization of the Emperor, an immense folio volume, containing the results of his long-continued researches upon the condition of workingmen in Europe.

The work has already attracted great attention among those who are interested in such investigations. It was discussed by the members of the Congress of Statisticians, which assembled in Paris soon after its publication; it was praised in the highest terms by a Committee of the French Academy; it became the theme of numerous reviews and newspaper articles; and before this time it has probably found its way to the cabinets of all those sovereigns in Europe who seek, by comparing the condition of their own subjects with that of other nations, to learn how future revo-lutions may be avoided and famine and want averted. The plan of Mr. Le Play's work is as remarkable a

its scope is wide. At the outset he complains that the people have been looked at too much in the mass and not enough as individuals. Statistical tables, he says, in spite of their apparent generality and their seductive regularity, have done but little for the progress of the socal science; and notwithstanding the proverb that 'Figures will not lie," he holds that their adroit combination will prove with a certain degree of apparent truth (vraisemblance) any conclusion that ha been established a priori. He holds that it is not so with personal observation.

Thus ignoring such immense works as those of De Watteville upon pauperism in France, of Dieterici upon the condition of Prussia, and the like, filled with numerical statements and meager generalizations, M. Le Play looks upon men not as cattle that are to be merely counted, prized and used, but as persons who have affections and hopes, sorrows and joys, and are capable of elevation and degradation, according to the moral and social influences with which they

are brought in contact.

For an example of his method of investigation, take the chiffoniers of Paris. These rag pickers and offal searchers are perhaps the lowest people in the metropolis having an avowed occupation which is not in itself ignominious. They are so low indeed that Mr. Say in his admirable examination into the "Industry of Paris" could give no reliable data concerning them. Mr. Le Play, instead of stating their number, residences, average earnings, average number of persons in a family, average this, and total that, takes a single family, chosen after long observation among that class of people, and gives a complete history of the life, manners, habits, good points and bad points, of every member of the household. His story of the ragpicker thus becomes not less intensely interesting than a chapter from Dickens or Sue, while it has the additional advantage of being true in every respect—a reliable picture drawn from life of a home and its inmates in that described in the control of the cont late region of Paris, unknown to the stranger who looks only at the Boulevards, the Faubourg St. Marceas. Not a question can be asked in respect to the domestic circumstances of this chosen rag-picker which Mr. LePlay does not answer. His religion, health, social rank, occupation, food, dwelling, clothing, recreatios-are all minutely examined. Finally a balace sheet is struck. The property invested by the family in their business, (which happens to be three francs and thirty centimes!) the subventions which they receive from public or private charity, and the work which they undertake, is considered as so much capital, and the revenue which it yields is carefully summed up. Upon the opposite page are stated the expenses of the family for food, dwelling, clothing, recreation, religios, and the maintenance of business. The whole gives such a view of the condition of a chiffonier as make the reader feel that he has been an inmate or a constant visitor of the household, and familiar with all its trials and hardships, its comforts and its joys. The

cade regiment of blouses can find an opportunity in the peruml of this chapter. The rag-pickers, and indeed the working men of Paris occupy but a very small part of the investiga-tions of Le Play. With the aid of well-informed and influential men in every country of Europe, he has pursted the same line of inquiry among the half-nomalic tribes of the Ural and the peasant-serfs of Soutlern, Central and Northern Russia. He has made like isquiries among the miners of Norway and Sweden, of Twkey, Hungary, Austria and Germany. He has been among the manufacturers of the Rhine, the watch-makers of Geneva, the farmers of Castile, the cutlers of Lordon and the iron-founders of Derbyshire. Every part of France and various kinds of occupation have furnished him with the opportunities of continuing his research, and the result of all his inquiries he gives in thirty-six monographs, none less complete, and some even more full than that of the rag picker, to which reference has been made.

Emperor, if he wishes to study the habits of one barri-

Such a view of life among the lowly of different climes and nations has never been presented to the student of society. While obvious objections to the plan of the work suggest themselves, it is evident that Mr. Le Play has not only performed his task with the strictest conscientiousness and a real desire to benefit workingmen, but that he has enjoyed rare opportuni-ties of travel and observation, and has availed him-self to an unusual extent of the aid which influential

men in every country can give.

The reforms which he hopes to see accomplished are stated at the close of the volume, and are worthy of prefound consideration. Many references are made to the condition of things among us in the United

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A Collection of Familiar Quotations. New Edition. 12mo., pp. 356. Cambridge: John Bartlett. New-York: C. S. Francis & Co.

House. By Ahna Leland. 12mo., pp. 352. J. C. Derby.

Dreams and Realities in the Life of a Pastor and Teacher. By the Author of "Rolling Ridge," &c. 12mo., pp. 432. J. C.

Derby.

Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. By B. B. Cartis. Vols. 13, 14, 15. Boston: Little, Brown & Coarse relating to the Land.

Cases relating to the Law of Railways. Edited by Channey Smith and Samuel W. Bates. Vol. 2. The same. English Reports in Law and Equity. Vol. 34. The same. Unison of the Lituray. By Archer Gifford, A. M. 12mo., pp. 377. Dana & Co. Harper's Story Books. No. 15. American History. 13mo., pp. 160. Harper & Brothers.
Webisden. By J. B. 12mo., pp. 504. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.
The stande in Madrid. Translated from the German. 12mo., pp. 508. D. Appleton & Co.

Edith Or, The Quaker's Daughter. 12ma., pp. 407. Mason

Brethera
A History of the Puriface and Pilgrim Fathere. By the Rev. W. H. Stowell and B. Wilson. 12me., pp. 502. Cinchinati: Moore & Co.
The Christian Profession. By Jeeeph Chaybaugh, D. D. 12ma., pp. 216. The same.
Lives of American Merchants. By Freeman Hunt. Vol. 1.
two., pp. 576. Office of Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.
Memoir of Thomas Handasyd Portuna. By Thomas G. Carey.
Evc., pp. 594. Beston: Little, Brown & Co.

A LETTER TO A DOUGHFACE.

The following letter, addressed to the renegade editor of one of the Kansas Pro-Slavery newspapers,

appears in The St. Louis Intelligencer:

To Mr. ROBERT S. KELLEY—("Born in Manachusetta.")

My very Dwar Sirs: You have rendered your name somewhat familiar to the public, among other acts by the cowardly, brutal lynching of a defenseless clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Butler; and still more so by the

man, the Rev. Br. Bust. and wisb, repeatedly expressed in your paper that the present session of Congress may be the last that will ever be held in the American Union.

Though it is notorious that you are not a leader, but only a mere toad-eater in the affairs of Kausas, still I shall condescend to drop you a line; for in my humble opinion you richly deserve one.

I feel myself under no special obligation to address, with ceremonious deference, a man who has been guilty of the moral treasen of wishing the overthrow of our Government, and the involving our country in the horrors of civil war. But, self-respect will induce me to treat you with all the courtesy that a sacred regard to truth will permit. I shall make no remarks about the individual who has led on the crusade of ruffianism against Kausas; for he is dead—morally and politically dead—and I wish to trend as lightly as possible upon his grave. At present I shall deal only with one of his crawling sycoplants.

Born and raised in Massachusetts, where the very air you breathed is redolent of Freesollism, you drew in with your mother's milk a bitter hatred of the "peculiar Southern Institution." This feeling, we may well suppose, grew with your growth, and stregthened with your strength, till it entered into the very marrow of your bones, and it became an inseparable part of your bones, and it became an inseparable part of your bones, and it became an inseparable part of your bone, and it became an inseparable part of your bone, and it became an inseparable part of your bone, and it became an inseparable part of your bone dead that Mr. Robert S. Kelley, born and raised in the very hot-bed of Freesolism, would suddenly, and without a single "premonitory symptom." have turned up in Kansas the deadly persecutor of his own clansmen, and profess a zeal for the South far more fiery than is felt by Southerners themselves. This you not only did, but at tumpted to become one of the leaders of the South. It was in vain that high-minded Southrons hinted to you have pr

Robert S. Kelley, ("born in Massachusetts.")
And what has been the result of the insane violence which you and other tools of a man once high in office have perpetrated in Kaasas? You have everywhere created an impression that slave property would be insecure in that Territory. But for your lawless violence thousands of enterprising Southern planters would have emigrated with their slaves to the new and rich lands of Kaasas, and that Territory would have been pencefully, quietly won for Southern institutions.

No law in all the canons of political economy is more immutable than that capital will always shun a place where life and property are insecure. We need not ask now much protection there is for either, in a Ter-

immutable than that capital will always shun a place where life and property are insecure. We need not ask how much protection there is for either, in a Territory where both are held only by the precarious tenure of the will of a border mob. Be assured that Southern slaveholders feel no temptation to emigrate to that battle-ground of the Missouri borderers, while millions of acres of equally rich lands can be bought in Arkaness and Texas, where law reigns supreme, and all their possessions will be secure.

It is not my intention to charge you with premeditated treachery to the South, though I confess that I have my own opinion upon that subject. But I do ask in what way, had treachery been the motive-prover of all your acts, you could have wrought more

ted trenchery to the South, though I confess that I have my own opinion upon that subject. But I do ask in what way, had treachery been the motive-power of all your acts, you could have wrought more injury to the South than you have done? As if it were not enough for you to convince Southern men that slave property was insecure in Kansas, you have pursued a course of deadly persecution against the emigrants from your native State—the people among whom you were born—that has powerfully excited the sympathy of hundreds of thousands on both sides of Mason & Dixon's line, rendering odious in the eyes of all honorable men, the reputed leaders of the Southern party in Kansas. You denounced the emigrants from your native State who have built so many steam' mills, as paupers, and declared against them, in your paper, a war of utter extermination. It must have extorted a smile even from "the Gentleman in Black," as well as from all others acquainted with your origin, to hear you utter the cry of "pauper?" Indigence is no just cause of reproach to any one, unless he makes it the theme of reproach to others—nor do I mean it as a reproach when I assure you that, if I am correctly informed, the house of K.lley would have found it quite inconvenient for them to pay off the national debt of Great Britain. A Pro-Slavery man of Kansas, himself a slaveholder, who sits at my elbow while I write, assures me that there are more than one or two hundred among those very men whom you have branded as "paupers" that could buy you out twice over, or—if I may be permitted to use his own peculiar phraseology—buy you out "soul, body and breeches."

But, what matter if every one of these emigrants were really paupers? Had it not been for the suicidal course pursued by you and by others of the same kidney, Southern emigrants with their slaves would have outnumbered them ten to one.

It is my intention to drop you another line, Mr. Kelley, before the present moon has gone far into the wane. I will therefore not extend the present one much furt

remove a false impression that has gone abroad in relation to the state of society in the border counties of Missouri. I know the people of that region wells, and I say it emphatically, that there is no section in the broad West that contains a larger proportion of intelligent, refined and wealthy people than these same border counties. But the men of wealth and intelligenees stayed at home. It is notoriously true, that the men who invaded Kansas, each with his jug of whisky, belong to that class whom the negroes call "poor schite trash." Not one in fifty of them ever owned or ever will own the hair of a negro, and a large majority of them can neither read nor write. Unfortunately, every State in the Union has its fall complement of men of the very same stripe. It speaks well for the berder counties, with many thousand inhabitants, that no greater number of the class that composed the invaders of Kansas could be found in that region. Even in Paris, by far the most refined city in Christendom, horders of ruffians would always spring up at the call of Marat and Robespierre, whenever those two worthies had a job on hand for brigands to perform.

I have the distinguished honor to subscribe myself.

Perform.

I have the distinguished honor to subscribe myself, your most devoted, humble servant, Choptana.

THE CONTEST FOR GOVERNOR.—It will be seen that Mr. Bashford's counsel yesterday made a motion in the Supreme Court for leave to manage their own suit in their own way, which motion was resisted by Attorney-General Smith and the counsel for Barstow, who claimed that the Attorney-General, Mr. Barstow's personal and political friend, had the right to control Mr. Bashford's suit! We do not know how far this preposterous doctrine may conform to the law, but it is revolting to our sense of justice and fair dealing, and only serves to show how entirely the friends and partisans of Mr. Barstow rely upon technicalities, quibbles and "the law's delay" to maintain the usurper in his place. Let the people mark their doings!

The people of Raleigh, N. C., have reelected Mayor Haywood, and decided in favor of liquor licenses. THE CONTEST FOR GOVERNOR .- It will be seen that

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

From The Commercial Gapetite, Jan. 29.

ARREST OF FUGITIVE SLAYES—A SLAVE MOP
MURDERS HER CHILD RATHER THAN S

MURDERS HER CHILD RATHER THAN SES IT RETURNED TO SLAVERY.

Great excitement existed throughout the city the whole of yesterday, in consequence of the arrest of a party of slaves, and the murder of her child by a slave mother, while the officers were in the soft of making the arrest. A party of seventeen flaves escaped from Boone and Kenton Counties, in Kentucky, (about sixteen miles from the Ohio.) on Sundayingth lest, and taking with them two horses and a sleigh dreve that night to the Ohio River, opposite the Western Row, in this city. Leaving the horses and saled standing there, they crossed the river on foot on the ice.

sied standing there, they crossed the live of the ice.

Five of them were the slaves of Archibald K. Gaines, three of John Marshall, both living in Boone County, a short distance beyond Florence, and six of Levi F. Daugherty, of Kenton County. We have not learned who claims the other three.

About 7 o'clock this morning the masters and their agents arrived in pursuit of their property. They swere cut a warrant before J. L. Pendery, e.g., U. S. Commissioner, which was put into the hands of Deputy U. S. Marshal Geo. S. Bennett, who obtained information that they were in a house belonging to a son of Jo. Kite, the third house beyond Millereek. The son was formerly owned in the neighborhood from which they had escaped, and was brought from Slavery by his father.

About 10 o'clock the Deputy U. S. Marshal proceeded there with his posse, including the Slaveowners

About 10 o'clock the Deputy C. S. Marsaal proceeded there with his posse, including the Slaveowners and their agent and Major Murphy, a Kentuckian, and a large Slaveholder. Kite was called out and agreed to open the door, but afterward refused, when two Kentucky officers, assisted by some of thee Deputy-Marshals forced it, whereupon the young negro man Simon, the father of the chairen, fired a revolver three times before he was overpowered. By one of these shots Special Marshal John Patterson, who raised his arm to reach the pistol, had two of his fingers of his right hand shot off, the ball afterward strikinha lip.

In the house were found four adults, via: old Simon and his wife, and young Simon and his wife and four children of the latter, the oldest near six years and the youngest a babe of about nine months. One of these, however, was lying on the floor dying, its head cut almost entirely off. There was also a gash about four inches long in the throat of the eldest, and a wound on the head of the other boy.

The offeers state that when they questioned the boys about their wounds they said the folks threw them down and tried to kill them.

The young woman, Peggy, and her four children belonged to Marshall, and her husband and the old man Simon, and the old woman Mary to Gaines. Old Simon and Mary are the parents of young Simon.

The other nine of the party, we were informed, were put upon the cars yesterday by a director of the underground railway, and fornissed with through tickets.

Those arrested in Kite's house were taken to the United States Court rooms about 12 o'clock, and guarded there until 3 o'clock, when Commissioner Pendery came and opened his court.

Gaines appeared to claim his negroes. Marshall was represented by his son, but as he had no power of attorney from his father, the case was postponed until 9 o'clock this morning, in order to give him time to supply this omission.

The fugitives were then taken to the Hammond street Station-House, refused to the Hammond street Station-House, refuse

turnable.

INQUEST ON THE DEAD CHILD.

Coroner Menzies held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of the murdered slave child. Its throat appeared to have been cut by a single stroke of a knife, and it died a few minutes after the arrest. Mr. Sutton, who lives next door to Kite's, testified that after the other slaves were arrested by the officers, Mr. Gaines, the master, took this child and was in the act of carrying it off, when objections were made to it being removed before an inquest was held He at length surrendered it to Mr. Sutton, in whose arms it died.

length surrendered it to Mr. Sutton, in whose arms it died.

The inquest was not concluded, but will be resumed at 9 o'clock this morning at the Coroner's office.

The OBJECT OF THE HABEAS CORPUS.

It is said that it can be proved that these slaves have frequently been in Ohio in company with their masters, and the question will be raised before Judge Burgoyne on the trial of the habeas corpus, whether such bringing them into a Free State has not rendered them free.

The RECENT SLAVE SLAUGHTER—CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.—In the Upper House of the Ohio Legislature to-day Mr. Brown introduced a preamble and resolution reciting the circumstances of the recent slave case in Cincinnati, denouncing the participators in the arrest, and requiring the Judiciary Committee to inquire into it and report a law to prevent the recompense of such cases in Ohio. After debate the resolution was adopted, but afterward reconsidered and referred to a committee.

SEOW AT THE SOUTH.—In our day, certainly, we have known no such superabundance of snow in this region. As heavy falls may have been known, but they rarely remained upon the ground longer that three or four days. This has been upon us now more than two weeks, has been twice anginented, and promises before it is done to attain the dignity of a Scandinavian Winter. To be precise for future reference: On Saturday, the 5th inst., snow fell here to the depth of twelve inches, and extended from North Carolina below the Blue Ridge to as far north as we have heard from, at varying and increased depths. On Saturday following, the 12th inst., there was another fall of snow of some four inches. On Saturday, the 19th, the weather was delightful, and the snow was rapidly diaappearing in the exposed parts of the streets. But the day only proved a "weather-breeder"—and the next morning, Sanday, the 20th, we awoke to another avalanche—and the process of snowing, which country boys call "the old woman picking the goos," continued with slight intermissions throughout that day, and was resumed and continued for the early portion of yesterday. The precise depth of new snow we have not ascertained, but presume it ranges from eight to twelve inches. A gentleman who has kept a thermometer and watched its bearings for forty years in Richmond, tells us that the mercury fell lower on Wednesday night, the 9th, than he had ever known during that period; it decended to 9 degrees below zero. On that night we witnessed the process of snow formation, of which we had often read, and which the Czar of Russia is said to astonish strangers in St. Petersburg, at pleasure. It occurred at The Whigoffice. The steam-engine there, about 10 o'clock, emitted a huge volume of hot vapor, which, ascending the narrow stair-way in the center of the building, became chilled and condensed, and was precipitated in the shape of perfect and beautiful fiakes of sow.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY BALES OF COTTOS.

came chilled and condensed, and was precipitated in the shape of perfect and beautiful flakes of snow.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY BALES OF COTTON.

BURNED,—The freight train which left this city yeaterday, on the Hartford Railroad, embraced several flat cars loaded with cotton. On the way out the cotton was set on fire by a spark from the engine, and at River Point was tumbled off while still burning. Unfortunately the burning bales were thrown against the storehouse of the Mesers. Harris, and setting fire to the building it was entirely consumed, together with about 150 bales of cotton. We presume the loss falls upon the Railroad Company.

GAME.—The St. Louis market is full of game, which is selling at low prices. The same may be said of Vincennes, Indiana. At the latter place, a few days since, a man arrived from Illinois, bringing with him the following assortment of game, making, in all, five wagon-loads: 2,400 rabbits, 6 barrels qualis, 14 whole deer, 25 saddles venison, 144 prairie chickens, and wild geese, ducks, turkeys, squirrels, &c., to almost any extent.

A company has been organized at Ottawa, Illinois, with a cantiel of \$100.000 for the manufacture of

A company has been organized at Ottawa, with a capital of \$100,000, for the manufac